KEMMLER KILLED.

The First Man to Die By the New Method.

The Murderer Killed By Electricity at Auburn, N. Y.—Something of a Hitch, But the Result Certain—What the Autopsy Showed.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 7.—With a short, sharp shock—painless, so far as the world will ever know—the soul of William Kemmler was separated from his body at 6:40 o'clock yesterday morning.

At five o'clock there was a rapping at room doors and a general awakening throughout the hotels at Auburn. Warden Durston had left a quiet "call" for his witnesses, and they were ordered to report at the prison at six o'clock. An hour before their coming Rev. Dr. Houghton and Chaplain Yates appeared at the gate of the prison and were admitted. After brief consultation with the warden they were taken to Kemmler's cell, where the condemned man was already awake and talking with his keeper.

Kemmler breakfasted lightly. Religious services were held in his cell. He made his own toilet.

About six o'clock the witnesses began to arrive at the prison, and by 6:30 all were present and seated in a little circle around the execution chamber, waiting for the appearance of the warden and his charge.

At 6:38 the door at the right of the execution chamber opened and Warden Durston's figure appeared in the doorway. Behind him walked a spruce-looking, broad-shouldered little man, wearing a full beard with carefully arranged hair clustering about his forehead. He was dressed in a new suit of clothing.

This was William Kommler, who was about to undergo the sentence of death.

Behind him walked Dr. W. E. Houghton and Chaplain Yates.

Kemmler was by far the coolest man in the party. He did not look about the room with any special degree of interest. He hesitated as the door was closed behind him and carefully locked by an attendant on the other side, as if he did not know exactly what to do.

"Give me a chair, will you?" said the warden.

Some one quickly handed him a wooden chair which he placed in front and a little to the right of the execution chair, facing the little circle of men.

Warden Durston stood at the left of the chair, with his hand on the back of it, and, almost at the moment that Kemmler took his seat, he began to speak in short, quick periods.

"Now, gentlemen," he said, "this is William Kemmler. I have warned him that he has got to die, and if he has any thing to say he will say it."

As the warden finished, Kemmler looked up and said in a high-keyed voice, without any hesitation and as if he had prepared himself with the speech: "Well, I wish every one good luck in this world, and I think I am going to a good place, and the papers has been saying a lot of stuff that ain't so. That is all I have to tell."

With the conclusion of the speech he turned his back on the jury and took off his coat and handed it to the warden.

Kemmler was perfectly cool. He was by all odds the coolest man in the room.

When his tie was arranged, he sat down in the electric chair as quietly as if he were sitting down to dinner.

Warden Durston stood on the right and George Veiling, of Albany, on the left. They began immediately to adjust the straps around Kemmler's body, the condemned man holding up his arms so as to give them every assistance. When the straps had been adjusted about the body, the arms were fastened down, and then the warden leaned over and parted Kemmler's feet so as to bring his legs near the legs of the chair.

When the straps had been adjusted to the body and limbs, the warden placed his hand on Kemmler's head and held it against the rubber cushion which ran down the back of the chair. Kemmler's eyes were turned toward the opposite side of the room. Before, they had followed the warden in his movements about. Then the condemned man made one or two remarks in a perfectly clear, composed tone of voice: "Well, I wish everybody good luck," was one of them, and "Durston, see that things are all right," was another.

Deputy Vieling unfastened the thumbscrews which held the figure 4 at the back of the chair in place and began to lower it so that the rubber cap which held the saturated sponge pressed against Kemmler's head. The warden assisted in the preparation by holding Kemmler's head.

When the cup had been adjusted and clamped in place, Kemmler said: "Oh, you'd better press that down further, I guess. Press that down." So the head piece was unclamped and pressed further down. While it was being done Kemmler said: "Well, I want to do the best I can. I can't do any better than that."

Warden Durston took in his hand the leather harness which was to be adjusted to Kemmler's head. It was a muzzle of broad leather straps, which went across the forehead and the chin of the man in the chair. The top strap pressed down against the nose of Kemmler until it flattened it down slightly over his face.

While the straps were being arranged, Kemmler said to the warden and his assistant: "Take your time. Don't be in a hurry. Be sure that every thing is all right."

The door leading into the room where the switches were arranged was partly open. A man stood in the doorway. Beyond him were two other men. Which of them was to touch the lever and make the connection with the chair was not known. Warden Durston says it will never be known.

The dynamo in the machine shop was running at good speed and the volt meter on the wall registered a little more than 1,090 volts. Warden Durston turned to the assembled doctors—those immediately around the execution chair—and asked: "Do the doctors say it's all right?"

Hardly a minute had elapsed since the adjustment of the straps. There was no time for Kemmler to have weakened even if his marvelous courage had not been equal to the test of further delay. But there is no fear that he would have lost courage. He was as calm in the chair as he had been before he entered the room and during the progress of his confinement by the straps, which him close.

At the warden's question, Dr. Fell stepped forward with a long syringe in his hand, and quickly, but deftly, wetted the two sponges which were at the electrodes—one on top of the head and the other at the base of the spine. The water which he put on them was impregnated with salt.

Dr. Spitzka then answered the warden's question with a sharp "All right," which was heard by others about him. "Ready," said Durston again, and then "good-bye."

He stepped to the door and at the opening said to some one in the next room, but to whom will probably never be known with certainty: "Every thing is ready."

In almost immediate response, and as the stop watches in the hands of some of the witnesses registered 6:43½, the electric current was turned on.

There was a sudden convulsion of the frame in the chair. A spasm went over it from head to foot, confined by the straps and springs that held it firmly so that no limb or other part of the body stirred more than a small fraction of an inch from its resting place.

Dr. McDonald held a stop watch in his hand and as the seconds flew by he noted their passage. Dr. Spitzka, too, looked at the stop watch and as the seventeenth second expired he cried out: "Stop." "Stop," cried the other voices about.

The warden turned to the doorway and called out "stop" to the man at the lever. A quick movement of the arm and the electric current was switched off. There was a relaxtion of the body in the chair—a slight relaxation—but the straps held it so firmly that there was not a quarter of an inch variation in the position of any part of the frame.

The attending experts pronounced the man dead, but a closer examination showed signs of life and Dr. Spitzka cried out: "Turn the current on instantly. This man is not dead."

The operator sprang to the button and gave a sharp, quick signal. There was a rapid response, but, quick as it was, it was not quick enough to anticipate the signs of what may or may not have been reviving consciousness.

As the group of horror-stricken witnesses stood helplessly by, all eyes fixed on the chair, Kemmler's lips began to drip spittle and in a moment more his chest moved and from his mouth came a heavy sound, quickening and increasing with every respiration—if respiration it was.

There was to be no mistake this time about the killing. The dynamo was run up to its highest speed and again and again the full current of 2,000 volts was sent through the body in the chair.

The current was applied until there was no possible chance that Kemmler still lived. It was turned off thirteen minutes after the first shock was applied.

Kemmler was dead.

THE AUTOPSY.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The results of the autopsy on the body of Kemmler, held three hours after death, were made public last night and is voluminous and technical.

The body was well nourished and the skin had but few marks. The abrasion on the finger was caused by a clinching of the nails when the shock came. But few drops of blood escaped. There was a superficial burn on the head where the cup rested. A portion of the skin over the spine about three inches wide was badly burned. On making an incision of the skin nothing remarkable was noticed. The lungs were full of air and the air cell relaxed. The diaphragm was normal, but the kidneys were congested. Several emissions took place at the time of the shock.

The heart weighed three and one-half pounds and was filled with blood, showing instantaneous stoppage of the circulation. The blood showed a marked granular condition.

The burn on the skull affected only the skin. The skull was normal and the brain indicated a paralyzation of nerve centers. There was undoubtedly no pain from the shock. The brain weighed forty-three and a half ounces. Examination showed no positive traces of insanity, though this will be studied more carefully later by Drs. Spitzka and McDonald. The cerebrum was nearly normal, the fissures of the white brain matter being apparently undisturbed. The cerebellum was of normal size, but bore evidence of a great shock.

Kemmler was not dead after the first shock but probably did not gain consciousness.

Dr. Shrady gave a long article to the press last night relative to execution by electricity. He declares it is not a success by any means and as barbarous as hanging. The preparation of the condemned man was far worse than that for hanging, though neither are painful.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

SWEATING-BOX.

An Excellent Device for Giving the Horse a Sweat Bath When Needed.

The accompanying illustrations represent the constructive details of a sweating box which is used in the treatment of many veterinary cases. Fig. 1

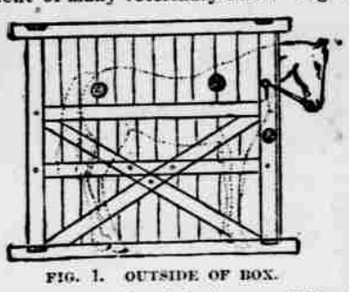

FIG. 1. OUTSIDE OF BOX.

shows the outside of the box, and Fig. 2 the inside. As will be seen, there is a frame firmly put together with mortises and tenons. The floor is of planks and the sides and top of matched lumber.

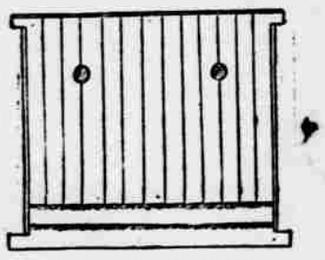

FIG. 2. INSIDE OF BOX.

The rear end (Fig. 3) is closed by double doors, which fit snugly.

In the front end (Fig. 4) are two half-doors, above which is an opening, shaped like an inverted gothic arch, for the egress of the horse's head. The usual dimensions are: length seven feet;

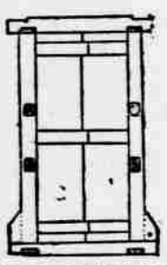

FIG. 3. REAR END.

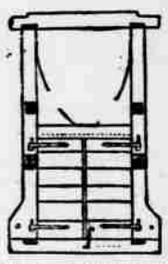

FIG. 4. FRONT END.

width thirty inches; height five feet ten inches. The steam or hot air is conducted into the box by pipes. The animal is led in through the rear doors, which are then securely closed and the heat turned on. It may be steam from pure boiling water, or dry air heated by six to ten alcohol lamps.—Country Gentleman.

THE HORSE.

Some Points That Should Be Possessed by "the Farmer's Horse."

The profitable horse for the farm must combine a good degree of adaptation to the required farm work, with qualities that demand recognition in the best markets. A small proportion of the horses produced on the farm are required for continued farm labor, but it is a fortunate fact that the best and most reliable markets call for such horses as may be produced from a class of mares best adapted to the diversified wants of the farmer. No clear-sighted breeder will be contented to raise the animal that in common parlance is denominated the general purpose horse. He is a compromise between the two types that are required to furnish three-fourths of the market requirements and fails to give in any considerable degree the distinctive merits of either.

The idea that the horse that at maturity will weigh from 1,000 to 1,300 pounds, possessing a semi-draft, semi-roadster formation, but wanting the weight of the former and the style and action of the latter, is a typical horse for the farmer to breed, is a delusion and a snare. This idea has sacrificed the best available blood in the country, ignored the demands of the best markets, and filled the land with unsalable, because undesirable, stock.

The combination of speed, style and weight, so often found in the roadster stallion of the present, gives us an animal entitled to the careful consideration of a class of our farmers. A standard-bred roadster stallion of superior style and finish, and weighing in proper condition 1,200 pounds, or upward, is a grand acquisition to a community of discriminating farmers. from such a sire and well-bred, clean-limbed, good-styled roadster mares weighing 1,100 pounds or more, a class of colts should be produced that will always be in demand for carriage work in our cities, as well as adapted, to a certain extent, to the wants of a class of our American farmers.

A Word About Colts.

At this time of year when the farm work keeps the farmer busy from early morning until night the colts are too apt to be neglected. True they may need less attention now than in the fall and winter, but neglect never pays, be it in summer or winter. A good many colts are turned out to pasture for the summer and are left until fall to hustle for themselves. Good sized horses are not usually secured in this way. The youngsters need a liberal amount of oats, and the farmer who neglects to supply this need makes a mistake. The returns for the money represented in the grain fed will be realized in the increased selling value of the colt.

The breeder should bear in mind that the colt may be placed on sale some day, even if bred for his own use. A large, well-shaped fellow, with good action, will sell for more money than the undersized one every time. While at pasture colts are liable to receive slight injuries which, if attended to at once, will leave no blemish, but if not taken in season will result in a scar which will take dollars from the selling price. For this reason it is wise to take a look at the colt every day and make sure that it is all right. A stub in the ankle, a split hoof or a scratched leg should be attended to at once.—Farm and Home.

QUICK WORK.

A Machine That Converts Cream Into Butter Instantly.

Yet another invention relating to dairying is about to be introduced to the British public, says the London Agricultural Gazette. It is the work of Dr. De Laval, of Sweden, whose separators are so well known all over the world. The latest outcome of his inventive brain is called the Instantaneous Butter-Maker, and will be exhibited in the working dairy at the Plymouth meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society. For some time past rumors have been circulated of this machine, and comments on it have appeared in the agricultural press, but its introduction to the English public has wisely been delayed by the makers and their English agents, the Dairy Supply Company, Limited, Museum street, London, until it could be put to the test. We have been furnished with the following description:

Dairymen are acquainted with the well-known form of the Laval Steam Turbine Separator, which was awarded the gold medals of the British Dairy Farmers' Association and the Royal Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society. To this separator the new churn is attached. It consists of a cylinder about twelve inches long and four inches in diameter within which a dasher revolves at about three thousand revolutions per minute, being driven by a rope belt of the same kind as is used to drive a power separator from the separator spindle. The cream, on leaving the separator in the usual way, passes over an ingeniously contrived refrigerator of new design which is admirably calculated to reduce the temperature as low as possible with a very small consumption of cold water; it then enters at one end of the cylinder, in the course of its passage through which the cream is churned into butter, and emerges at the other end in a granular form. Dairymen who have had their butter-milk analyzed from time to time know that there is great loss in the present system of churning large quantities of cream, as it is impossible to ensure that every butter globule shall receive the same amout of concussion; and hence the butter-milk often contains a large percentage of butter.

This is avoided with Dr. De Laval's new invention, as the cream must pass equally through the cylinder, receiving a regular and rapid concussion from the revolving dasher. The cylinder is inclosed in a water casing so that the temperature is kept very low and the butter is consequently firm. It is very free from buttermilk, and therefore keeps well. The churn is fixed to the separate frame and can be attached to any of the Laval machines. As shown on the turbine the whole process of separating the milk and churning the butter is performed by a jet of steam direct from the boiler without the intervention of shafting, belting, or an engine of any kind. The churn has no complex arrangements about it, and nothing could be more simple than the way in which it can be taken to pieces and cleaned. The process is entirely automatic, requiring very little power and attention while in use.

Strawberry Leaf-Blight.

It is known that this disease usually causes the greatest injury by attacking the new growth which appears directly after the new fruit is harvested. At this period the old leaves contain innumerable spores, and it is these that infect the young leaves. To prevent this the practice of burning over the plants just after the fruit is gathered has been followed with success, the young plants usually starting up and growing thriftily after the treatment. The complete destruction of the old leaves is usually effected by first mowing the plants, allowing the foliage to dry for a day or two and then burning. Last year an experiment was made by Colonel Pearson, with a view to determine the effect of spraying the foliage with a strong solution of sulphuric acid. Several rows of strawberry plants, badly infested with leaf-blight, were sprayed with a solution made by mixing one pint of sulphuric acid with six gallons of water, the application being made soon after the fruit was harvested. As a result of this spraying the old leaves were as effectually destroyed as if they had been burnt with fire, and two weeks later the plants had started up fresh and green. On the 16th of September the difference between the treated and untreated points was quite striking. The sprayed rows were fresh and green, while adjoining unsprayed plants left for control were badly blighted. Where one has a suitable spraying pump it would doubtless be economy to adopt this method of destroying the old plants rather than the plan of mowing and burning with fire. —Western Rural.

Homely But Handy.

When sharpening rails to nail to posts, the work can be done very rapidly if a device be made to catch the rail quickly and hold it in place. A very good one is as follows: Secure a crotched stick about eight feet long and five

A HANDY TOOL.

inches through at the butt, and through this thick end bore a two-inch hole. Drive into the hole a small crotched stick. Next throw down two blocks upon which to rest the ends of the rail to be sharpened. The rail must lie at right angles to the device for holding it. With one hand the holder can be raised and lowered upon the rail, holding it until sharpened. A stake may be driven into the ground on which to catch the holder when putting the new rail on the blocks.

CO-OPERATIVE creameries are of great benefit to dull, backward, unenterprising neighborhoods. They infuse life and thought into them, and sociability to some extent. They also incite to greater care of live stock and also to keeping more stock, and relieve women of a vast deal of drudgery.

BLIGHTED BY DROUGHT.

The Crops Much Affected By the Dry Weather.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The Farmers' Review says: Outside of a few counties in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, where local rains have fallen, drought is universal in the States covered by our report—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska. As a natural consequence the corn crop is suffering. Unless rains come soon and in abundant supply the crop will be a comparative failure.

Spring wheat, also, is experiencing the blighting effect of drought. The average condition of that crop at present in Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota is about 25 per cent. below average.

Oats are yielding as well as could be expected considering the adverse condition to which the crop has been subject in the way of drought and insect depredations. The crop is practically a failure in Kentucky, as also in many counties of Illinois, Missouri and Indiana, where the ravages of the grain plant louse were most severe. The reports indicate that the average condition is 30 per cent. lower than that of last year at harvesting time and the averaging yield 20 per cent. less than that of 1889. Minnesota and Dakota lead this year with oats and are harvesting good crops, both as regards quality and yield.

DISCONTENTED MEMBERS.

They Dislike Their Pet Measures to Be Thrust Aside.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The decision has been reached by Speaker Reed and his associates in command of the House, that no more public building bills shall pass during this session, because of the enormous expenditure they involve. This decision has caused much discontent among members whose bills are suspended, particularly among a few who claim to have been promised that their bills should receive early consideration. Those interested in these bills are beginning to understand that they can expect nothing for their measures unless they act independently. A canvass has been made among them by some restless spirit, and twenty have signed an agreement to turn and vote against the Speaker's command when an opportunity is offered, and to strike out for themselves and see what they can do for themselves toward passing these bills.

Once or twice since the agreement was reached they have been on the point of bolting, but when brought face to face with the act they have hesitated about voting outside of the party. They are still waiting an opportunity to assert their independence, and it is yet to be seen whether they will have the courage to seize it.

DOUBLE WRECK.

Mountain Cloudburst the Cause of Two Accidents in Arizona.

NEEDLES, Cal., Aug. 6.—A cloudburst in the mountains in the eastern part of Mojave County, Arizona, washed out a bridge two miles west of Yucca. An east-bound freight due at Yucca at eight o'clock was precipitated into the river, killing Fireman William Neil, slightly wounding Engineer Hursher and seriously scalding Brakeman Sutton.

The San Francisco express, due at the Needles at six o'clock, was delayed by washouts near Williams, Ariz.; and only reached Yucca a few minutes after the freight accident, having a narrow escape.

After the bridge was fixed up the train came on, closely followed by the Los Angeles express, which had overtaken the first one. When near Needles and running fast a Pullman car on the San Francisco train left the rails, throwing the tourist car just ahead of it over on its side. William Hensalt, of San Antonio, Tex., was severely injured, but the other passengers escaped with a severe shaking up.

A WARNING.

Horrible Death of a Farmer After a Horse Coughed in His Face.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 6.—An old German farmer named Herman Ruhi, who has occupied a small farm near Bloomingdale, a suburb of this city, died yesterday in horrible agony. Some time ago he was driving a horse when the animal coughed and blew the expectoration into the face of its driver. Last week Ruhi's face became literally incrusted with small pimples and these spread over his body until he eventually became a mass of corruption. Medical science was of no avail. Dr. Jansen, a local physician, says that death was due to blood poisoning caused by the obnoxious matter from the horse becoming absorbed in the man's system. It is supposed that the animal was suffering from glanders.

Breckinridge Unseated.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—It took just ten minutes this morning for the House Committee on Elections to adopt the report, drawn up by Mr. Lacey, declaring that Representative Breckinridge was not elected from the Second district of Arkansas. This would have been done last week, but the Democratic members did not attend the called meetings and no quorum was obtained. By means of telegraphic notices, however, a full attendance of Republican members was obtained this morning, and the report was adopted with but a single dissenting vote against it, that of Representative Maish, the only Democrat present.

Armenian Misgovernment.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—In the House of Commons Sir James Ferguson stated that the Government had received reports that Armenia was greatly disturbed, but that the Government had no knowledge of any particular outrages. Until the Government was fully informed of the facts it could not make any representation to the Porte. Mr. Gladstone contended that the Government ought to make remonstrances without delay. The Porte should be notified of the course which England would take toward the Anglo Turkish agreement if the horrible misgovernment in Armenia continued.

STOCK ITEMS.

A young growing animal requires a different ration from a matured one.

It does not pay to neglect your pigs until they get runted, for it will take more corn then to produce inferior hogs than it would have taken if kept growing to produce good ones.

Sweet corn, cut and fed to the milch cows at this time, makes one of the best feeds that can be given to keep up a good flow of milk, and especially when the supply of grass in the pastures is short.

Hogs should have all the water they can drink every day; because they have plenty of slop will not answer. The slop is a good feed, but it should not under any conditions be made to take the place of water.

Exchanges from the West indicate that a goodly number of range raised horses are being sent East this year in search of a market. If horse raisers will spend a few dollars each year in handling their colts and young horses there will be more hope for compensating prices.—Cheyenne (Wyo.) Live-Stock Journal.

Pigs that were farrowed in February can, if they have been pushed, be made ready for market early in the fall, and can often be sold at a price that will return a better profit than if fed longer and later. It is not always the largest sized hogs that pay the most profit. Light hogs are selling for the highest prices just now.

Now and then a good horse, that is without breeding, fashionable or otherwise, comes out and makes a fast record, but it is a fact that no such horse has ever transmitted his greatness to his descendants to any extent worth mentioning. Such horses only serve as a lesson to us, that to breeding alone we can trust for succession.—Exchange.

Breeders often speak of the calf "born" on such a date where the term "calved" or "dropped" should be employed. A calf is "dropped" or "calved," a colt is "foaled," a pig "farrowed," a dog is "whelped" and a lamb "yeaned," but strictly speaking, no creature is "born" except a child. Let us maintain this dignity of the human race as far as possible.—Iowa Homestead.

There is no danger that sheep will not thrive on the same pasture that they ran upon last year, or that the soil will be less fertile by them being there. The peculiar clipping and the excellent manner that sheep distribute their droppings strengthen the growth on pasture fields, so that a gradually increased number of sheep can be kept on a certain number of acres year by year.

FARM NOTES.

If the hay, wheat or oats are stacked in stubble fields, plow a few furrows around them as a protection against fire. It will save in many cases considerable loss.

Grass, wheat and rye should be sown early in the fall. Get the seed ready and have the soil worked into a good tilth, and then sow the seed early if there is sufficient moisture in the soil to induce a good germination.

Poultry keeping, like every thing else, must be well managed if the best profit is realized. If left to take care of themselves the fowls will often cost more than they are worth; but rightly managed they pay better than any other kind of stock.

Hemp growers in this section have just begun to cut their crop. As a rule it is of very excellent quality and a large yield, being the third successful crop in succession, and pretty thoroughly establishing itself as a reliable as well as a profitable one. One farmer, George Godfrey, has commenced to harvest 80 acres, raised on his own land.—Fremont (Neb.) Special.

Sulphur for the disinfection of deserted sick rooms is often used as follows: Placed in open vessels in rooms whose windows and doors have been tightly closed and all cracks stuffed or pieces of paper pasted over them, the sulphur is ignited on a shovel of live coals, and the room kept saturated and filled with the fumes for two hours. The gas is poisonous and even when diluted irritates the air passages if breathed.

The wheat, oats and flax crops of this county have all been harvested, and generally in splendid condition, and while the wheat crop is only a third to a half, it is of splendid quality and yields from 12 to 20 bushels, with many fields reported as 25 to 30 and even 35 bushels. Oats from 25 to as high as 50 bushels are reported. The flax crop was very much larger than in past years. —Independence (Kan.) Tribune.

Cut the corn fodder as soon as the grain begins to harden well, set up in shocks and let stand until cured well. The fodder can be stored under a cheap shed or a still better plan is to run through a cutting box and then store where it will keep dry. In this way the percentage of waste will be very small, as it will be eaten up much cleaner, while the manure will be of a better quality and much easier to handle.

Farmers report that the sand hill corn is standing the dry weather much better than that on other land. The advantage that sand hill corn land has over hard land is that the former will not crack in dry weather, while the former is subject to that, which allows the moisture to escape and the vegetation to perish. However if immediately below the sand there is a stratum of gravel it will fail to retain the moisture and the corn will fire.—Hutchinson (Kan.) News.

Notes.

Hog cholera is the child of filthy bedding and water, with a diet composed of too much corn and too little clover. Charcoal and common sense are good things to be found about the pig lot.

When an implement, tire or any part of the harness needs repairing, the sooner it is done the better. There is always considerable risk in working with any thing that is out of repair.

As a rule, whenever in driving one sheep keeps lagging behind all of the others, the sooner it is disposed of the better. It does not pay to keep unthrifty sheep.